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BEFORE THE ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION 1 2002 MAY 13 P 4: 44 Arizona Corporation Commission 2 WILLIAM A. MUNDEDOCKETED AZ CORP COMMISSION Chairman 3 DOCUMENT CONTROL JIM IRVIN MAY 1 3 2002 4 Commissioner DOCKETED BY MARC SPITZER 5 Commissioner 6 DOCKET NO. E-00000A-02-0051 IN THE MATTER OF THE GENERIC 7 PROCEEDINGS CONCERNING ELECTRIC RESTRUCTURING 8 IN THE MATTER OF ARIZONA PUBLIC DOCKET NO. E-01345A-01-0822 9 SERVICE COMPANY'S REQUEST FOR VARIANCE 10 OF CERTAIN REQUIREMENTS OF A.A.C. 4-14-2-1606 11 DOCKET NO. E-00000A-01-0630 IN THE MATTER OF THE GENERIC PROCEEDING 12 CONCERNING THE ARIZONA INDEPENDENT SCHEDULING ADMINISTRATOR 13 14 DOCKET NO. E-01933A-98-0471 IN THE MATTER OF TUCSON ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY'S APPLICATION FOR A VARIANCE 15 OF CERTAIN ELECTRIC POWER COMPETITION **RULES COMPLIANCE DATES** 16 17 ISSUES IN THE MATTER OF TUCSON ELECTRIC DOCKET NO. E-01933A-02-0069 POWER COMPANY'S APPLICATION FOR A 18 VARIANCE OF CERTAIN ELECTRIC COMPETITION RULES COMPLIANCE DATES. 19 20

# STATEMENT OF ISSUES BY ARIZONA PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY AND PROPOSED SCHEDULE AND PROCESS FOR RESOLUTION OF SAME

Arizona Public Service Company ("APS" or "Company") hereby submits its list of proposed issues as well as a suggested procedure and timetable pertaining to what the Arizona Corporation Commission's ("Commission") Procedural Order of May 2, 2002 ("Procedural Order") describes as "Track B."

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#### "TRACK B" ISSUES

Issue No. 1 – What is the Role of the Commission or Commission Staff in Competitive Procurement?

A.A.C. R14-2-1606(B) ["Rule 1606(B)"] does not explicitly contemplate Commission or Staff involvement in the competitive procurement of power for Standard Offer customers by Utility Distribution Companies ("UDC's") post-divestiture. That being said, APS welcomes any Commission or Staff role that will further the Company's goals relative to competitive procurement, namely to secure adequate, reliable and reasonably-priced power for its customers over the long term, and to eliminate to the greatest extent possible the contentious and time-consuming after-the-fact litigation that has threatened the financial health of other western UDCs. That is because there is a direct and inverse relationship between the role of the Commission in the procurement process before-the-fact and the ability of the Commission to reject the results of that process after-the-fact.

*Issue No. 2 – How will the Cost of Procured Power be Recovered by the UDC?* 

The UDC must be able to collect through retail rates its cost of procuring power for Standard Offer customers. Yet this seemingly obvious, straightforward and easily solved issue has turned out to be one of the critical points of failure in both California and Nevada. It was a situation that harmed both the UDCs and the merchant sellers in the short run and will also adversely affect consumers in those states in the long run. In Arizona, the 1999 APS Settlement provides for the filing by APS of a recovery mechanism providing for "full and timely recovery" of purchased power costs on or before June 1, 2002, with Commission approval of it, or of a similar mechanism providing for "full and timely" recovery, by year's end. Thus, at least to the extent that the Commission adheres to the relevant provisions of the 1999 APS Settlement, this issue can

be quickly resolved in these proceedings and need not consume much attention or resources.

## *Issue No. 3 – What is the Product to be Procured?*

A system's competitive power requirements might be divided into vertical slices or horizontal blocks. It might be expressed in either MW or MWH. It might include or exclude all or some ancillary services. It can be for greater or lesser reliability and for greater or lesser periods of time. Obviously, the first and most important decision any procurement process must make is identifying the product to be procured.

#### *Issue No. 4 – How Much and How Fast?*

Again, the present Rule 1606(B), as modified by the 1999 APS Settlement, requires at least 50% of Standard Offer requirements post-divestiture to be competitively bid by January 1, 2003. In its now stayed variance request, the Company sought to phase-in a lesser amount over a period of years. Although there was little support among the parties for the APS proposal, there was support from Staff and others for some variance to Rule 1606(B) as currently written or at the very least, regulatory guidance as to its practical application. Although the proceeding to consider the Company's variance request has been stayed, the Commission will still have to face and resolve this issue of how much and how fast. This, in turn, largely depends on the Commission's determination of what the Procedural Order termed as "Track A" issues.

# Issue No. 5 – Who Can Participate?

This would also appear to be a simple question to answer. After all why should not everyone capable of providing the product being solicited, and who can meet reasonable counter-party credit criteria, be allowed to participate? Yet some have suggested limiting certain parties' participation, while one person's suggested counter-party credit criteria may be deemed insufficient by another given the state of the market. In any event, unless this decision is left to the reasonable business discretion of the individual UDC, as is

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apparently the situation under present Rule 1606(B), it will have to be addressed in this proceeding.

*Issue No. 6 – What will be the Procurement Mechanism?* 

Competitive procurement can be undertaken using a number of differing formats. including traditional requests for proposals (with or without some manner of subsequent multilateral or bilateral negotiations), sealed bid auctions, or descending/ascending clock Others have suggested that this proceeding also must consider the nonauctions. competitively bid portion of Standard Offer requirements. APS agrees that the bilateral piece of overall Standard Offer procurement, whether that be with an affiliate such as Pinnacle West Capital Marketing & Trading or an unrelated third party, will affect the likely participation in and outcome of the competitive procurement process and thus must be in place at least concurrently with such competitive procurement.

### PROCESS AND PROCEDURE

As noted in its Motion of April 19, 2002, and again at the Procedural Conference of April 29, 2002, APS believes that competitive procurement issues cannot be resolved independently of the issue of APS generation asset divestiture simply because it is the latter that is both the legal and economic predicate of the former. Similarly, both processes are presently required to take place concurrently by January 1, 2003. APS cannot therefore wait until nearly the end of October for the Commission to either resolve the above issues or entrust their resolution to the business judgment of APS. Thus, the Company's timetable is based on the September 1, 2002 date specified in its Motion of April 19th. If the Commission finds it cannot act sooner, APS would still ask that the Commission seriously consider and adopt the Company's proposed procedure.

Step One – Collaborative Process

APS will meet with all affected parties, either individually or collectively, over the next six weeks to determine if the Company and others can reach a consensus recommendation to the Commission, even if that consensus is necessarily contingent upon the results of "Track A." If successful, APS would present that consensus recommendation to the Commission no later than August 1, 2002 for adoption by the Commission and implementation by September 1, 2002.

Step Two (if necessary) – APS Proposal and Comment Thereon

If no consensus is reached by the end of June or if consensus can only be reached on some but not all issues, APS will file with the Commission by July 1, 2002 a proposal for competitive power procurement that adopts whatever consensus was reached by APS and the other parties during the collaborative process, but which in the final analysis is the Company's proposal to the Commission. Affected parties would have 15 days to comment on the Company's proposal and APS would have 10 days to respond.<sup>1</sup>

Step Three – Recommended Decision

The Chief Administrative Law Judge ("ALJ") would issue her recommended decision by August 16, 2002 based on the filing and associated comments with Exceptions thereto due by August 25, 2002.

Step Four -Commission Decision

Commission consideration of the Recommended Decision and any Exceptions would follow as soon as is practical.

#### **CONCLUSION**

APS fully realizes it has set an aggressive "Track B" schedule. It is intended to allow whatever competitive procurement process is eventually required to begin as planned on January 1, 2003. APS additionally believes it has both identified the critical issues facing the Commission concerning competitive procurement of Standard Offer power and presented a process for fair and timely resolution of those issues in a manner

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Although the timing may seem short, APS assumes that during the collaborative phase, all of the parties will put their cards on the table and so neither the Company's filing nor the resulting comments should come as much of a surprise to any involved.

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consistent with the Commission's ruling of April 25, 2002. During the informal meetings called for next week pursuant to the Procedural Order, APS hopes to begin implementation of the above process, which it believes should be followed whether the end date for final decision by the Commission is September 1st or October 21st.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 13th day of May 2002.

SNELL & WILMER L.L.P.

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Original and 18 copies of the foregoing filed this 13th day of May, 2002, with:

Docket Control Arizona Corporation Commission 1200 West Washington Phoenix, AZ 85007

Copies of the foregoing mailed, faxed or transmitted electronically this 13th day of May, 2002, to:

All parties of record

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